

1862

1912 Dates J-BK

(1808-1889) Jefferson Davis; Pres of Confederate States  
Born in Kentucky. Graduated West Point (1828). Took  
part in BLACK HAWK and MEXICAN Wars. Mississippi  
member of the United States Senate (1847-1851). In 1851  
ran unsuccessfully for the governorship of Miss.  
W Sec of War in Pierce's Cabinet (1853-1857)  
Re-elected to U.S. Senate (1857). He was preëminently  
the spokesman of the Southern States, of which  
he was elected provisional president (1861) and  
definitely elected for 6 yrs (1862). He held

office throughout the CIVIL War. was captured  
near IRWINVILLE Ga. in May 10, 1865 and for  
2 yrs imprisoned at Fort Monroe where  
he awaited trial for treason. He was released  
on bail and though indicted for treason,  
proceedings against him were abandoned.

After 1870 he retired to an estate in Mississippi  
where he passed the remainder of his life.

He published "The Rise & Fall of the  
Confederate States" (1881)

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(1825-1865) Ambrose Powell HILL

A Confederate soldier. Born in COLPEPER Co. Va. Served through the Mexican and Florida Seminoles wars. Saved the day for the South at Antietam (1862). His troops at Chancellorsville mistook Jackson's brigade for Federals and fired the fatal volley that killed Jackson. He led a corps at Gettysburg and was killed at Petersburg.

Feb 15, 1862 1912 Dates J-BK  
(1807-1863) John Buchanan FLOYD

Confederate leader. Born at Blacksburg, Va.  
State legislator (1847-1849). Gov. of  
Virginia (1850). Sec of War (1857-1860)

Confederate Brigadier general in command  
at Fort DONELSON. He fled, leaving  
General Buckner to surrender  
General G. J. Pillow escaped with  
him

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Sioux War  
Minnesota, IOWA  
Sibley expelled the Sioux  
from Minnesota

Mar. 5, 6, 1862

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### PEA RIDGE

After following the Confederates into Arkansas, General Curtis with 12,000 men encountered them, about 35,000 strong at Pea Ridge on Mar. 5. Both sides fought desperately till night.

The struggle was renewed on the 6th and after two hours' engagement the Confederates fled in confusion.

This battle was known to the  
Confederates as the battle of Elk Horn.

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(1818-1893) Benjamin Franklin Butler

An American politician and general. Born in New Hampshire. Was educated for the bar. In 1862 he was military governor of New Orleans, his administration being singularly efficient, the success with which he combated the scourge of yellow fever being specially noteworthy. In 1866, he became Republican member of Congress, which position he held for several terms. He was candidate for president in 1884.



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(1831-1869) RAWLINS, John Aaron  
An American General and Secretary  
of War. Born in East Galena, Ill.

Became major in an Illinois Regiment  
but resigned to accept the post of  
assistant adjutant general (1861)  
Appointed chief of staff of General  
Grant (1862). Promoted brevet major  
general (1865). Appointed secretary of  
war by President Grant.

June 29, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

SAVAGE'S STATION

One of Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, Va. From Fair Oaks, the Federals, led by Sumner and Hentzelman, moved toward Savage's Station, east of Richmond. Hentzelman destroyed the stores there, and marched south across White Oak Swamp, leaving Sumner at Savage's Station. On June 29, the Confederates led by MAGRUDER, attacked Sumner. The

battle continued until dark, when,  
Sumner withdrew toward the south  
with a loss of 1,590 men.

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(1814-1870) PRIM, JUAN, MARQUIS DE LOS  
CASTILLOS, Count of REUS

A Spanish general and statesman.

Born in REUS, Catalonia. Aided NARVAEZ  
to secure the downfall of ESPARTERO  
(1843). Became governor of Pto Rico (1845)  
distinguished himself in Morocco (1859)  
Commanded Spanish force in Mexico (1862).  
Instrumental in bringing about the overthrow  
of Isabella (1868). Became Dictator.

Placed ALFREDUS on the throne (1870)  
Shot by CARLIST assassins & died.

Aug 30, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Richmond, KY

With about 20,000 Confederates, Gen. Kirby Smith crossed the Cumberland mountains into Kentucky. At Richmond, KY they encountered the Federals under General Mansson. After a brief struggle in which about 5,000 were lost on each side, the Confederates were victorious and advanced toward Frankfort, KY.

Aug - Sep 1862

Antislavery Campaign

Feb 7, 8, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

### ROANOKE Island

After the occupation of the forts controlling PAMLICO Sound by the Union Army, the Confederates moved to Roanoke Island, between ALBEMARIE and Pamlico Sounds. Here the Confederates had thrown up immense fortifications which guarded all the main routes to Norfolk making communications extremely difficult. A large fleet was



sent from the North under Burnside, to take the island, but off Cape Hatteras, a terrific storm damaged the boats considerably and some were also found too large to cross the bar. The remaining vessels entered the channel, drove the Confederate fleet before them, and landed on Roanoke Island. In a short time the Federals were in possession of the island and the Confederate fleet totally destroyed.

April 6, 7, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

PITTSBURGH LANDING or SITTLOH

After Grant had captured Fort Donelson, he advanced to Shiloh, near the intersection of the State lines of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, about 20 mi from Corinth, Miss. where the Confederates were encamped. Here they halted to wait for reinforcements led by Buell before attacking the Confederates. On Apr. 6, 1862, the Confederate Army led by JOHNSTON appeared and offered battle.

Both Armies fought desperately and when the conflict ceased at night the Union army had been driven from Shiloh Church to the Tennessee river. Just as the

Confederates seemed victorious, Buell arrived and on the following day, the Confederates, after a fiercely contested battle, were overpowered and compelled to retreat. On the Confederate side 14,687 men were lost, including Johnston. The Federals lost 13,593 men.

Oct. 8, 1862

1912 Dates: J-BK

## PERRYVILLE.

In Oct 1862 the Federal forces in Kentucky began to approach Frankfort, the Confederate center, by way of Louisville. When McCook's division reached Perryville it was attacked by a Confederate army led by BRAGG. The fighting continued at intervals all day, and in the night the Confederates retreated to

Cumberland Gap. During the engagement  
the Federals lost 4055 men; the Confederates  
loss was 4,500 men

Feb 22, 1862

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Confed Joseph E. Johnston began preparations  
to retire from Monrovia.

Feb 24, 1862

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Norfolk was occupied by the  
Union troops

McClellan  
~~McClelland~~ should have struck  
at Joseph E Johnston at Manassas. He  
had 3 men to enemy's one  
He had 150,000 men under arms.  
McClellan